Appl. No. 09/665,205
Amdt. dated 10/25/04
Amendment under 37 CFR 1.116 Expedited Procedure
Examining Group

PATENT

REMARKS

Prior to this Response, claims 1-21 were pending in this application. No claims have been added, amended, or canceled. Therefore, claims 1-21 remain presented for examination. Applicants respectfully requests reconsideration of this application in view of the following remarks.

35 U.S.C. §102 Rejection, Kangasharju et al.

The Office Action has rejected claims 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being unpatentable by the cited portions of Non-Patent Literature, "Locating copies of Objects Using the Domain Name System" to Kangasharju et al. (hereinafter "Kangasharju").

Claim 17 recites "a content manager that directs a requesting client to one of a plurality of content exchanges." Claim 17 further recites the content manager is located with the content server. Applicants respectfully submit Kangasharju fails to disclose these recitations.

Kangasharju teaches a caching system that uses a hierarchy of servers (referred to as location data system (LDS) servers). Kangasharju, p. 3, ¶ 3. The LDS servers maintain mappings between URLs and servers that contain the URL. Id. A host, such as a browser, can request a URL by sending a location query to its LDS server. Id., at p. 3, ¶ 4 - ¶ 5. A series of queries may then result between location servers to locate the LDS server storing the mappings between the requested URL and the object servers containing the URL. Id., p. 3 ¶ 5 and continued through p. 4. The location information is then returned to the host, and the host chooses to retrieve the requested URL from one of the object servers storing the URL. Id., p. 4 ¶ 1 -2. In some instances, the location information may be requested by and returned to a proxy cache which then uses the location information to select one of the object servers storing the URL, requests the object from the selected object server, and forwards the object to the browser requesting the information. Id., p. 6, ¶ 2-3.

Appl. No. 09/665,205
Amdt. dated 10/25/04
Amendment under 37 CFR 1.116 Expedited Procedure
Examining Group

PATENT

In contrast to claim 17, Kangasharju does not teach or suggest a content manager located with a content server that directs a requesting client to one of a plurality of content exchanges. Applicants note that similar remarks were previously presented in the previous response. In response to the remarks, the Office Action states that the LDS is located in the domain of the origin server (equated to the content source of claim 17). Office Action, p. 3, l. 4-6. Applicants respectfully submit, that an LDS located in the same domain, is not the same as a content manager located with a content source. Additionally, Applicants can find no mention that the LDS returning the list of object servers is located in the same domain as the origin server.

Additionally, it is unclear to Applicants whether the Office Action is equating the LDS or the proxy server of Kangasharju to the content manager of claim 17. In the previously cited portion of the Office Action, it appears the LDS is equated to the content manager. However, the Office Action cites to a different element in Kangasharju (the proxy server) to disclose a content manager directing a requesting client to one of a plurality of content exchanges. Office Action, page 3, l. 5-6. Applicants respectfully request clarification on which particular element in Kangasharju is relied upon to teach a content manager, located with a content server, that directs a requesting client to one of a plurality of content exchanges as recited in claim 17. Additionally, Applicants respectfully disagree that the proxy server directs a client to a content exchange. As described in Kangasharju, the client (web browser or proxy server) makes the determination as to where to direct a request for an object based on location information returned by the LDS server. If a proxy server is used, the proxy server obtains the object and returns the object to the client. The proxy server does not direct the client (requesting web browser) to the content exchange.

As Kangasharju fails to disclose all of the recitations of claim 17 discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit claim 17 is allowable. Claim 18 depends from claim 17 and is believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons.

Appl. No. 09/665,205
Amdt. dated 10/25/04
Amendment under 37 CFR 1.116 Expedited Procedure
Examining Group

PATENT

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection, Kangasharju et al. in view of Ahuja et al.

The Office Action has rejected claims 1-4, 6-12 and 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited portions of Kangasharju in view of the cited portions of U.S. Patent No. 6,175,869 to Ahuja et al. (hereinafter "Ahuja"). The Office Action has also rejected claims 5 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited portions of Kangasharju in view of Ahuja et al. and further in view of the cited portions of U.S. Patent No. 6,581,090 to Lindbo et al. (hereinafter "Lindbo"). Applicants respectfully traverse as the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the recitations of these claims.

Claim 1 recites content location information, comprising location information for contents and partial copies of one or more content objects. The content location information is located with the content source. In Kangasharju, an LDS server stores mappings between an URL and object servers that contain the URL. Kangasharju, p. 3, ¶ 3. However, as previously described and as can be seen by Figure 2 of Kangasharju, the LDS server is a separate server from the object server equated with the content source. Ahuja and Lindbo also fail to teach or suggest these recitations of claim 1. Accordingly, claim 1, and dependent claims 2-8 and 19-20 are believed to be allowable.

Claim 9 recites a content serving system comprising location information for each of the one or more content objects stored by a plurality of remotely-located content exchanges. After careful review of the cited portions of Kangasharju, Applicants can find no mention of location information for each of the content objects stored by a plurality of remotely-located content exchanges. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 9, and its dependent claims 10-16 and 21 are allowable.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance and an action to that end is respectfully requested.
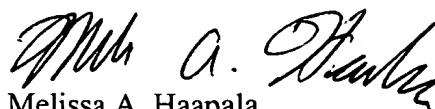
INVITATION FOR A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

If there remains any issues of allowance with this application, the Applicants

respectfully request a telephone conference with the Examiner.

Respectfully submitted,

Melissa A. Haapala
Reg. No. 47, 622

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 303-571-4000
Fax: 415-576-0300
MAH/nlm

60300003 v1